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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Our present Number is chiefly occupied with Extracts from the London COURIER of the 23rd of October, the latest Paper in our possession, and melancholy enough some of these Extracts are. The Editor, however, has always a Song of Triumph ready to precede the more gloomy details, and if such Songs were sung with discretion they might be listened to with some pleasure. But they are far too triumphant and too frequent, to be of any value, and by the very excess of their rejoicing defeat their own end. Within the last twenty years the expenditure of the country has so far exceeded its Revenue that the National Debt has increased in its amount by several millions:—nevertheless, there is no statement of the Quarter's Revenue—whether in January, April, June, or October—whether for England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales—that the COURIER is not ready to show to be flourishing beyond all former precedent! Lord Liverpool makes it out clearly to Ministerial understandings, that the want of the necessities of life arises from too abundant harvests;—and the COURIER proves, just as satisfactorily, that the reason why the National Debt increases, and new taxes must be raised to pay the interest, is because every Quarter's Revenue is more flourishing than its preceding one:—or in other words that the deficiency of the Ways and Means is caused by the excess of the Receipts, out of which they are formed. He asserts on the present occasion that there has been an excess in every quarter, and the whole country he says rejoiced at it, except only "the Party" (opposed to his politics he means,) which make more than the half of the said whole if numerically considered, and who could not reconcile the COURIER's Quarterly Flourishes, with the Votes given in the yearly Committees of Supply, in which the Funds of the Treasury were shown to be insufficient to meet the calls on them, without perpetual additions to the Taxes, and even anticipating the Revenues of the future to meet the demands of the present! Such Facts are more powerful than all the figured Statements that could be produced. But to our Extracts:—

London, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 23, 1821.—Immediately after the expiration of the period to which the Quarter's Revenue is made up, we laid before the public the official account of its produce, and of the charge upon it. The whole country rejoiced at the undeniable improvement in our finances—and, strange to say! the Party who have a tolerably strong tendency to undervalue everything that is beneficial to the country, and to overrate and exaggerate everything that is adverse, were, in this instance, struck dumb. They would not applaud—they would not express satisfaction; but they dared not hazard a doubt, or indulge even a gloomy prophecy!

But though they did not attack the statement of the finances of this country, they hinted that Ireland would present a different scene; and that, however there might be a surplus here, there would be found to be an alarming deficiency in the Irish Revenue. Oh unfortunate prophets! most luckless wights! to be disappointed there too—to draw no food for gloom from Ireland!

In our preceding page will be found a statement of the Irish Revenue, for the Years ended on the 10th Oct. 1820, and on the 10th October, 1821, distinguishing each Quarter of the two Years. It will be seen that there is an increase in the Year ended on the 10th October, 1821, of 216,325*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* that in the Quarter ended on the 10th October last, there is an excess of

147,000*l.* beyond the corresponding Quarter last Year; that with the exception of the January Quarter, there is an excess in every other Quarter of the present Year: in the April Quarter an excess of above 116,000*l.* in the July Quarter an excess of above 53,000*l.* and in the last Quarter, as we have already stated, an excess of 147,000*l.*

The statement is made up in British currency.

"It is confidently stated," says the MORNING CHRONICLE of this day, "in the Ministerial circles, that Ministers are now perfectly satisfied of their having been deceived by Russia with respect to Turkey, and that there is not the least reason for any longer doubting the hostile intentions of that Power."

Of the statements that prevail in the Ministerial circles, the public will probably give us credit for being rather better informed than the MORNING CHRONICLE—and certainly we have not heard of any such statement. On the contrary, we believe we may affirm with safety, that Ministers have not been deceived by Russia—and that there exists with that Power, as well as with all the other great Powers of Europe, the most frank and cordial understanding.

The DUBLIN PATRIOT of Saturday last, which has reached us this morning, gives the following additional details from the LIMERICK TELEGRAPH of the preceding day:—

Murder of Mr. Sparling.—"On Wednesday (17th instant,) about noon, as Mr. C. Sparling, a respectable farmer, with his wife behind him on horseback, was riding towards Newcastle, in this county, when near Ashgrove, two armed men came from behind a ditch, one of whom seized the bridle, and the other fired and shot him through the body just under the heart; the horse started and turned round, when the other deliberately fired at his back. He died about twelve hours afterwards: the wife was not molested. Mr. Sparling formerly lived at Patrick's Well, where, about five years since, his house was attacked, when he was dreadfully mangled, and left for dead; and a man of the name of Cross, who was in the house, was killed. The cause assigned for the murder of Mr. Sparling is, that he took an unoccupied farm from Lord Courtenay's agent within the last three years.

"Two persons were murdered on last Tuesday night (the 16th instant.) One of these unfortunate persons, a man of the name of Ivis, had been a Tythe Proctor, and had lived near Askeaton. The other victim was a man named Fitzgerald, but what circumstance had induced the assassins to take away his life was not publicly known.

"We have been informed that a man of the name of Gordon has been way-laid and murdered, in the county of Cork. This was the man who warned the Magistrates of the intended attack on Mr. Ivis's house last month, at which several persons were killed.

"To these bloody atrocities we have to add the commission of another murder, last evening—that of a Policeman, while in the performance of his duty."

Lisbon Papers to the 6th instant, have arrived this morning. They are filled chiefly with the proceedings in the Cortes, in which we discern an indiscriminate eagerness for change, rather than a temperate amelioration of admitted evils. The Portuguese legislators seem to act upon the principle of a certain domestic proverb, that "new brooms sweep clean;" and they are in fact sweeping out of the old house every thing they find, to

make room for the new constitutional furniture. We shall see how the place will look, when they have put it all in order.

The following are extracts:

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—Cortes.—In the sitting of 29th September, the Order of the Day was, the Decree respecting the duties to be imposed on the importation of brandy, which gave rise to a long and warm debate. The Deputies of the island of Madeira declared that it was necessary that Portuguese brandy should be allowed to be imported into their island without duty, and the duty on foreign brandy diminished, that proposed being too heavy, because brandy is necessary to mix with the wine intended for the London and American markets.

Some Deputies, on the other hand, affirmed, that formerly brandy was not imported into the island of Madeira to mix with the wines, which were there of excellent quality, and celebrated all over the world; that it was only in the time of a certain Governor that it had been allowed, but that it was an abuse, and contrary to express laws. The debate on this subject was adjourned.

In the sitting of the 2d of October, M. FERNANDEZ THOMAS made two proposals, which were approved—1. That the nation being very ill served by foreigners acting as Consuls, they should be removed, and Portuguese appointed in their stead. 2. That it being indubitable that there were Portuguese so degenerate, that they sought, by discourse and conversation, both public and private, to disturb the new order of things, and to sow distrust among the people, he proposed that the Committee should draw up, and lay before the Cortes, a project of a Criminal Law, to punish as traitors to the nation (keeping in view the ordinance of the kingdom on this subject,) all those who shall in this manner disturb public order and tranquillity.

We have received a Flanders Mail, bringing Brussels Papers to the 19th instant. They supply no information of much interest. It is again rumoured, that the conferences of the British and Austrian Ministers, with the Divan, had been successful in inducing the Porte to make such concessions as might avert a war. Whatever these concessions may be, if they have been made under those auspices, they will not disappoint the just expectations of Europe.

THE GAZETTE OF DORDRECHT publishes accounts from Java to the 29th May. They confirm the statement of the decrease of the malady, and mention, that it was almost wholly subdued in the district of Samarang, but that 18,000 persons, mostly Europeans, had fallen victims. Batavia and Sourabaya were still infected.

The Paris Journals of Saturday last have arrived this morning. The precautionary measures adopted to prevent the progress of the contagious fever continue to be rigorously enforced, and with salutary effect, by the French authorities, along the Spanish frontiers and the coast of that quarter. All persons, previously to entering France, are subjected to a detention in the lazaretto of Behobia, from which regulation no exemption is made, even in favour of those who are bearers of health certificates; while a quarantine of thirty days is imposed upon all vessels coming from the ports of Italy. This last restriction (adds the GAZETTE DE FRANCE), "is considered as a confirmation of the report that the infection has been introduced into Leghorn, or some neighbouring port."

The Magistracy of Turin promulgated a Manifesto on the 11th instant, which states, that although no circumstance had transpired which could justify any fears of the introduction of the contagion into the States of Piedmont, yet precautionary measures were deemed expedient; and in this view it had been enacted, that no person from France should be allowed to enter Piedmont without first producing a health certificate by the French Authorities.

On Friday last, M. RUAULT, whose desperate attempt to assassinate Major-Gen. the Baron DUXON was mentioned in our paper of the 5th instant, was tried before the Paris Assize Court. The features of this case were of peculiar and revolting atrocity.

The Baron was allied to his meditated assassin by marriage; he found him in obscurity, and advanced him to rank in the Corps which he commanded. He was always lavish of his regard and sincere in his affection towards him, and zealously promoted his interests on every occasion. But RUAULT's perfidy and cowardice, at length, compelled the Baron to renounce him. Engaged in a duel, RUAULT watched an opportunity, seized the sword of his antagonist with the left hand, and ran him through with the right. The proofs of this were upon record. Another duel ensued; and again RUAULT triumphed through treachery. It was then only that the General dismissed him from the service, as a dishonour to his distinguished regiment, and this imperative punishment it was which excited his deadly revenge.

On his trial the wretched murderer avowed his intention, and on being asked what he had to say in his defence, demanded that he might be condemned to death, and not to hard labour for life. His Counsel, M. CHOIX d'ESTANGES, addressed the Court in his behalf. The Jury declared him Guilty, and he was sentenced to death. The Judge announced that three days were allowed to him to appeal.—He left the bar without the slightest symptom of remorse or fear.

The General was not able to attend in Court: certificates of the still grievous state of his wounds were read.

THE MONITEUR contains the following extracts from a Madrid Paper of the 8th inst. The official intelligence in our preceding page destroys all its cheering anticipations.

"It is asserted that a bloody battle has taken place at Yacaca, about three leagues from Pasco, between the division of VALDES and RICARTO, in which the rebel ARENALES has been killed and BERMUDEZ grievously wounded and taken prisoner. It is thought that the number of killed is upwards of four thousand. This happy event, which has re-animated public spirit, and which may put an end to the war in Chili, ought not, however, to tranquillize the Government so far as to induce it to relax, but rather stimulate it to send maritime forces in sufficient strength to guarantee Peru, and complete the submission of Chili. The Sieur PEZUELA is about to embark in an English frigate for Rio Janeiro."

The Army.—Three companies of the 84th regiment arrived here on Wednesday evening (10th of Oct.) in the Crown and CAROLINE transports; and on the 12th, a detachment of the 3d Guards embarked in the same vessels, and sailed for Portsmouth. On the return of the transports with the other companies of the 84th, the remainder of the Guards will be embarked.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Temporary Barracks.—In our report of the proceedings, at the adjourned Annual Sessions of the Peace, for this county held on the 4th instant, (and which has been copied, either fully or in an abridged form, into all the county papers,) we stated that a letter from Lord Sidmouth was read, in which the Noble Secretary of State explained the principle, upon which Government acted, in declining to reimburse the county for the temporary barracks erected in 1819. Not being able to collect, from our notes, the precise bearing of the Noble Secretary's argument, we did not venture to explain it more particularly; but we are now enabled to give it in Lord Sidmouth's own words. The following is an extract from his Lordship's letter:—

"Whenever the King's troops are stationed by the Commanding Officer in the exercise of his discretion, for the general good, their expenses ought to fall on the public purse, and they have so fallen in every instance of which I am aware.

"But where the inhabitants of a particular town, rather than take effectual measures for their own defence, solicit a detachment which the Commanding Officer does not think conducive to the general good, and would withhold, unless upon a condition, with which the inhabitants think fit to comply, and in complying wherewith they incur an expense, without which they would not have obtained the aid they desired, it is unquestionably just that this expense should be defrayed by themselves, and not by the public. Of this nature I apprehend are all the expenses alluded

to in the Resolutions which you have transmitted."—*Preston Chronicle*.

The daughter of JOSEPH BUONAPARTE sailed last week from the River for Philadelphia; she intends to reside with her father.

Cassel, October 10, 1821.—His Royal Highness the ELECTOR has sent his Great Chamberlain, Baron BARDELEEN, together with Baron LANGSDORFF, his Royal Highness's Resident Minister at the British Court, to Hanover, to congratulate his Majesty the King of ENGLAND, on his arrival in his German dominions.

Letters from Port-au-Prince were received on Saturday, dated the 28th August, nearly a month later than the accounts which last week reached us through the United States; but they contain no material news. President BOYER was ill of the fever and flux. The House of Representatives continued their sittings, but their discussions related chiefly to subjects of local interest.

We have it from good authority, that 5,300*l*. was received at the Custom House, Portsmouth, during the last year, for duties on eggs, which pay tennence for every 120 imported; consequently, 15,264,000 must have been landed at that port, during the twelve months. It is singular, but true, that many of the eggs imported into this part of the country, are sold retail in London, at eighteen and twenty for a shilling, while the importers, for what they sell on the coast, demand eight shillings per hundred!—*Lewes Journal*.

Price of Wheat in France.—A respectable correspondent informs us, that at one of the largest monthly Corn Markets in Picardy, last week, the very best seed wheat sold at 60 francs (50 shillings) the 300*lb*. French weight, which is 10 francs, or 8*s*. 4*d*. more than the same kind of wheat sold for at that market, at this time last year.—*Sussex Advertiser*.

Bees.—Our cruel mode of taking honey, by destroying the innocent and somewhat beautiful insects that produce it, can no longer be defended by the plea of necessity. A late traveller in the northern part of India describes the following easy method, by which the honey-gatherers there effect their purpose. A hollow tree, or an earthen pot, is built into the wall of a house, or out-house, with apertures externally, through which the bees enter and go out. The internal end of this hive can be opened or shut at pleasure, by various, simple contrivances; a sliding door is one. In the centre of the hive there is a valve. When the hive is full, and the honey is to be taken, a great noise is made at the inner extremity; this drives the bees out: the valve is then closed, and the honey is taken out by the sliding door.

The greater part of Hilsen Barracks will shortly be pulled down, and the materials sold. Accommodation will be left for eight Officers and 150 men.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

A young lady was told by a married lady that she had better precipitate herself from off the Passaic falls into the basin beneath than marry. The young lady replied, "I would if I thought I should find a husband at the bottom"—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—On Thursday the 18th of Oct. (St. Luke's day) the Election for a Mayor for this borough commenced. The Candidates are Mr. WILLIAM MOLYNEUX and Mr. RICHARD BULLIN. The contest is the most severe of any on record, and the number of men who have polled unprecedented. The following is the State of the Poll up to five o'clock this day, when it was adjourned to Monday morning:—

Mr. Molyneux.	Mr. Bullin.
700.....1st day, in 14 hours.....700	
350.....day, in 7 hours.....350	
331.....2d day, in 7 hours.....329	
1381	1379

There is only one instance on record where the Election for Mayor for this town lasted three days; it was in 1797.

ROWLAND HILL, Esq. of Hawkstone, was on Thursday the 18th of Oct. unanimously elected a Knight of the Shire for the county of Salop, in the room of the late Mr. COYES, and afterwards chaired through the town of Shrewsbury.

Mr. MACREADY is now performing with much eclat at the Leicester Theatre.

It has been remarked, that there never was a Financial Statement published which so completely silenced all the Opposition Papers, as the statement of the last Quarter's Revenue. They have usually some plausible outcry to raise—some proof to cite of our national misery and distress; but on this occasion they seem to have been absolutely condemned to a tacit confession of public happiness and prosperity.

It is reported that a Jury will speedily be called upon to decide the legality of claims, embracing, it is said, nearly two-thirds of the valuable property long enjoyed by the Corporation of a borough town in the West, not 100 miles from this City. The claimant is a very poor man, and very sanguine of success. Want of the "ways and means" is the reason assigned for delay, and these it should seem are now amply provided by a gentleman who espouses his cause.—*Exeter Gazette*.

In an article transcribed into the London Papers from the LIVERPOOL COURIER, it is stated, that there are at present twelve steam packets which ply daily from that port. Four more are on the point of being constructed, and when finished then "the number of our steam packets will, we have no doubt, double that of any other place in the kingdom." There is, at this moment in the Clyde, belonging to, and which ply daily from, this city, 28 steam-packets.—*Glasgow Courier*.

A melancholy occurrence took place in Gorbals on Tuesday afternoon (the 16th of Oct.) Two men called at a house and had a bottle of ale, one of them went to the door, and almost immediately a report of a pistol was heard. The landlord entered the room and saw the unfortunate suicide lying on the floor. The man had placed the pistol to his forehead, and the upper portion of his head was completely blown off. He belonged to Kirkintilloch, where he occupied a respectable situation for nearly 40 years. His companion was taken into custody; but was subsequently dismissed, after being examined by the Fiscal.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

Life Guardsmen.—On Friday (Sept. 14) the Grand Jury found a true bill against some persons for assaulting one of the Life Guardsmen, and abusing him, by calling him a "Piccadilly butcher." Such, in our opinion, was the legal and constitutional manner of proceeding against those who obstructed the civil power, or attacked the military, on the day of the Queen's funeral. Unfortunately, however, the pistol and the sabre appeared a more summary and expeditious process than an appeal to a grand jury, or the award of a court of justice.

The TRAVELLER says:—"We were favoured a few days ago, exclusively we believe, with an account of a royal christening, which account, we are assured, is substantially correct, by a communication from the Princess of Cumberland herself, which we supply verbatim:—

To the Editor,

"The mention of the baptism of the Princess of Cumberland in your paper was correct, but the statement added was not merited, it being a relative who accompanied her Highness, the Duke of CI—, [the passage in Italics is struck through with a pen]—William Henry Fitzclarence, Esq. and certainly the Princess performed but a religious duty in being received into the established church that brought her ancestors to the throne. She had been half baptised at three hours old, as the infant of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, but not received in the Church till the 6th of September, 1821. Her Highness wishing to approach her God, and to satisfy the English nation as to her legitimacy; adopted the called-for-measure—bound by every principle of conscientious honour to respect the ceremonies of that religion which has so eminently distinguished Great Britain, and preserved its internal repose amidst the turmoil of surrounding states."

OLIVE.

Mad Dogs.—In the *Medical and Physical Journal*, a correspondent states, that it has been noticed that the rabies canina affects male dogs invariably, and never the female.—*Times*.

The Greeks.—Greece will be free, or it will be no more. It is impossible not to smile in pity when we hear of an amnesty to be granted to the Greeks. Through the intervention of the Holy Alliance, Great God! A Turkish amnesty! What a piece of barbarous irony! Look to Wallachia pillaged, devastated, and depopulated. Look to Sava and his Arnauts massacred, even after having betrayed their brethren, and gone over to the ranks of the Turks. But the Greeks did not require these examples to guide them. The massacres of the Morea and the Isles of the Archipelago, in the last century, and a thousand other transactions of a similar nature, taught them long ago the meaning of a Turkish amnesty. The Christian piety of the Governments of Europe is not less known to them. They will, therefore, dispense with the Turkish clemency so much extolled by the *Austrian* or rather *Turkish Observer*, and with the charity of the Members of the Holy Alliance. They will rather die with arms in their hands, than allow themselves to be slaughtered by executioners. The history of the Souliots and Parganiots loudly proves that the Greeks are capable of such a resolution.

However, men whose hearts are not hardened by interest or hypocrisy, men of true religion and humanity, cannot look without agitation on the dreadful alternative to which the Greek nation is reduced. But through what fatality do they remain silent and inactive! Why do they not raise their voices to call forth the exertions of individuals in favour of the Greeks? Do they wish to delay the display of their sensibility till the moment when this nation shall have ceased to exist? Is it necessary to prove to them that it is more noble, more glorious to save it from destruction than to bestow on it theatrical and sterile tears after annihilation? Ah! if the most illustrious and the most unfortunate of nations, which has done so much honour to humanity, a nation to which Europe owes so much, is destined to perish, let not posterity say that this happened through the ingratitude and apathy of our age. If the Governments make themselves the accomplices of barbarians and the pestilence, history will pass judgment on them. But let the people every where honour themselves in its eyes by a very different conduct; let them bequeath to it a monument which shall attest for ever their philanthropy, their intelligence, their love of justice and of liberty. It was for the people of England to have set the example; but if Germany has gone before them, they will endeavour to go beyond it in their liberality. We hope that the zeal of English philanthropists, will soon be displayed itself.—*Scotsman*.

Magisterial Management.—At a recent meeting of Buckinghamshire Magistrates, for the purpose of licensing Alehouses, in the Desborough Hundred, victuallers were informed, that no person would in future be permitted to keep a public house who dealt in grocery and chandlery goods. The pretended reason for this new act of tyranny is, that labourers, going to an alehouse for the necessities of life, may be tempted to expend their earnings upon liquors. This reasoning, however, is very superficial. Labourers generally send their wives or children to the shop; but even when they go themselves they are much more likely to purchase such articles as are really requisite, than to throw away money upon that which can only tend to disorder their understandings and impair their health, when both are equally at hand. It is, moreover, a great piece of vanity in these parsons, to suppose that labourers are not equally capable of laying out their own money, as those ever-busy monitors are of directing them. In Fingest, Skurmilt, Turville, and many other country villages, the profits arising from a public-house are inadequate to the support of a family. The landlords are therefore obliged to resort to additional methods of obtaining a livelihood; and many sell bread, cheese, butter, tea, sugar, &c. Adjoining to a house of this description, an old servant of one of those clerical distributors of justice has opened a little shop; but not succeeding in monopolising the whole trade of the village, he applies to his late master, Dr. S.—Dr. S. consults his brother magistrates; the scheme above mentioned is immediately resorted to; and with this explanation the affair perhaps is easily resolved!—*Examiner*.

Harvest.—The late wet weather, which led many persons to fear an unproductive harvest, has had the usual consequence of such causes or pretexts for alarm, by giving rise to extensive speculations in the corn trade. Next to starving a nation, one of the most inhuman of all attempts is to disturb it with the groundless apprehension of famine. It is true that every speculation in corn, which has for its object to produce a higher price of that article than the real state of the crop will warrant, must inevitably recoil upon the speculator himself at last; and it is rather as a caution against the precipitate entrance upon such speculations, than with a view to rescue those whose eagerness for gain may have already plunged them into the mischief, that we offer these few sentences to our readers. Upon the best information which we have received, there is no reason for concluding that grain will bear, after the first alarm shall have subsided, a higher price than it has sold at for the last six months; or that those dealers who act upon the expectation of such a rise will escape eventual injury. Under every disadvantage of the late unpromising weather, the most intelligent farmers are of opinion that the present will turn out to be an average crop throughout England. France and the Netherlands have had an abundant harvest; and the stores of the latter country, the most fertile in the west of Europe, are described to be overflowing with grain. We are given to understand that a very large proportion of English wheat remains on hand from last year's crop. The most recent letters from Amsterdam state it to be the opinion of the great corn-merchants there, that the rise in the British market will be as transient as it has been sudden, on the ground that it has sprung altogether from speculation. In proof of this, it is well known that the prices at Amsterdam have got up only 1s. per quarter; whereas in England there has been a start of full 20s. Had there been the least hope entertained in Holland of such a rise in this country as would have opened the ports, the Dutch market must have advanced more considerably. But although the evil most in the long run cure itself, we cannot disguise the fact, that unfounded panic promoted by the artifices of the adventurous speculator, is an evil of some moment—an evil inferior only to those of too great carelessness and improvidence, which are likely to involve a nation in permanent and extensive want. The poor, who live from hand to mouth, are the most serious sufferers from this undue rise of prices. The funds droop, fears are expressed of a fall in the exchanges, and of the Bank of England being embarrassed by the exportation of gold in repayment for imported corn. It may not be unseasonable to remind the class of jobbers above alluded to, of some principles, even such as are almost elementary, which ought to regulate the conduct of their trade, and which are recognized by the first authorities. "The interest of the inland (corn) dealer, and that of the great body of the people, how opposite soever they may at first sight appear, are, even in years of the greatest scarcity, exactly the same. It is his interest to raise the price of his corn as high as the real scarcity of the season requires; and it can never be his interest to raise it higher. By raising the price, he discourages the consumption, and puts every body, more or less, but particularly the inferior ranks of people, upon thrift and good management. If, by raising it too high, he discourages the consumption so much that the supply of the season is likely to go beyond the consumption of the season, and to last for some time after the next crop begins to come in, he runs the hazard, not only of losing a considerable part of his corn by natural causes, but of being obliged to sell what remains of it for much less than what he might have had for it several months before."* As for any dealer, or body of dealers, supposing that they can, by whatever outlay of capital, or by whatever dexterity of delusion, obtain a monopoly of such a trade as that of corn, and thereby secure to themselves a permanent command of a market in itself so unlimited, we have only to say that they ought to be once more provided with leading strings, being unfit to walk alone.—*Times*.

* Smith's Wealth of Nations, b. iv., c. 5.

Riot in London.

RIOTING AT THE FUNERAL OF FRANCIS AND HONEY.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS, OCTOBER 20, 1821.

When the day's list of prisoners had been gone through, and as the adjournment of the Sessions was about to take place, Mr. WALFORD addressed the Chairman, and said, that it would be in the recollection of the Court, he had applied on the previous day to have the recognizances of two defendants estreated, on the ground of their not appearing to take their trials at the present Sessions: their names were John Fly and William Griffiths. The Court, on his making that application, had desired that he should reserve it until the rising of the sessions; for until that period it was open to the parties to come in and demand trial. He now understood that Wm. Griffiths was forthcoming, but John Fly did not appear. His present application was, therefore, that the latter should be called upon his recognizance, and the former put on his trial, the witnesses for the prosecution being all ready in Court.

The Court granted the application. John Fly was accordingly called, and, not appearing, his recognizances were ordered to be estreated.

Wm. Griffiths surrendered upon his name being called, and at four o'clock was put to the bar, and arraigned upon an indictment charging him with having, together with divers others, riotously assembled at Knightsbridge on the 26th of August last, and then and there continued in riot and disturbance, contrary to the peace of the King, after the Riot Act had been read by a Magistrate according to law, and public notification thereof proclaimed to those who were so assembled.

The defendant, who had the appearance of a respectable tradesman, pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. WALFORD opened the case on the part of the prosecution. He said that the prisoner was indicted upon a charge of riot, and it would be for the witnesses in support of the indictment to satisfy the Jury as to what share the prisoner had in the transactions which had occurred on the day in question. The Learned Counsel said, that before he stated the few facts which he had to adduce in this case he must make one or two preliminary observations. He was aware that the topic upon which he had to touch had been already much discussed in public; he could hardly, therefore, suppose but that the attention of the Jury had been at some time or other partially called to the particular transaction out of which this prosecution had originated, before he had now the honour to address them. He hoped that they would not permit whatever they had heard of it to bias their judgments on the present occasion, but would altogether rely upon the evidence which they would this day hear, to form their cool and impartial judgments upon the nature of the case; indeed, they could have no other legitimate source of information upon which they could conscientiously act. The indictment which had just been read imputed the offence of riot to the prisoner at the bar, and the law of the case was clear and simple; for the mere circumstance of remaining present among rioters after the riot act had been read, and they were ordered to disperse, was made penal. There was no doubt that aiding and abetting, under such circumstances, was deemed a highly penal offence in the eye of the law. It had unfortunately occurred, that on the day of the funeral of her late Majesty, a large number of persons had assembled to resist the authorities officially deputed to conduct that funeral, that tumult had arisen, and two persons named Francis and Honey on that occasion lost their lives. The funeral of these men on the 26th of August drew together a very large concourse of people, chiefly, if not entirely, the lower classes; and the proper authorities, providently apprehensive of some breach of the peace on an occasion of that description, took the necessary steps to collect together a large posse of constables and peace officers. It was deemed advisable that, as great irritation unfortunately prevailed among the populace towards the Life Guards, a large body of these constables should be stationed in the vicinity of, and within the barracks of the 1st regiment at Knightsbridge. When the populace had collected in front of the barracks on the day of the funeral of Francis and Honey, they used every species of offensive intimidation; they indulged in several opprobrious epithets, and threw stones both at the windows of the barracks and over the wall into the yard. This riotous conduct being continued, the Magistrate within the barracks thought proper to read the Riot Act, and send forth his constables among the mob, and in front of the barracks, to announce that it had been read, and compel the people to disperse without the application of military force. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening the constables, by direction of the Magistrates, went out with their staves, and used every effort to disperse the mob, and threatened if they remained longer they would only expose themselves to the military, who would be immediately called out to clear the road. Several did disperse upon receiving this admonition, but others remained and resisted, and among them the defendant, who seemed to take a lead among those around him. The witnesses would prove, that on their

calling upon him to go home, he did them, and refused, saying, that he was at home where he stood, and would not be driven off by constables. He also cried out, "Stand, cowards, stand!" addressing, as the witnesses believed, the mob, though when taken and carried into the barracks he endeavoured to explain away the force of his expression, and said it was meant for the constables to maintain their stand, and not the mob. The Jury would, however, collect his meaning and intention in using such an exclamation from his previous conduct in the part of the crowd in which he stood. If it was true (as would be proved in evidence) that the conduct of the mob at the place and time in question had been riotous; that they had violently resisted the civil power; that the riot act was read, that they still resisted the legal authorities; and that the prisoner was among them so acting and so resisting, then his conduct became penal in the spirit and letter of the law—he was a rioter, and as such it was proper and fitting that he should be brought for trial at that bar. The people could not be too often told, that it was not by tumult and violence towards the civil authorities their rights could be best preserved; but that, on the contrary, those rights were always most endangered by such resistance, and themselves exposed to all the severity of summary punishment. He should now call his witnesses, and it would be for the Jury to say what share the defendant had in the transactions to which he had just adverted.

The first witness was George Edward Blane, who said he was head borough of St. Mary's, Islington. He had been summoned by the High Constable at Westminster to assist in keeping the peace at Knightsbridge and the vicinity on the 26th of August last. He went there accordingly, and was at some time of the day outside the barracks, and afterwards inside the walls. Mr. Conant, the Magistrate, was inside, and a large group of constables. A considerable mob was outside, making a great noise; they were "hollering" and hooting very much, using abusive language to the soldiers, and flinging stones at the barrack windows and over the wall. They remained making this noise and throwing stones into the barracks, and Mr. Conant read the Riot Act. Witness, together with a number of others, was directed to go out, and apprise the mob that the Riot Act had been read; and that if they did not disperse, the military would be called out. Some dispersed when the placard stating that the Riot Act had been read was held up by witness, but others seemed inclined to stop, and witness, with others, endeavoured to disperse them with their staves. He perfectly well recollected seeing the prisoner among those who would not depart.

The Defendant—Yes, and you know you struck me a violent blow with your staff.

Witness admitted that he might have struck the defendant, for he pushed with his staff at all who remained. While so engaged, he heard the defendant call out, "Stand, you cowards, stand!" he believed the words so spoken were addressed to the mob; but the defendant when taken into the barracks said that he meant them for the constables. He refused to go home when required, saying that he was at home; he lived at his mother's near whose door he was standing.

Mr. BARRY.—And was not that right? Did he not live at his mother's at whose steps he was standing?

Witness replied, he did not know: that was what he said at the time.

The CHAIRMAN.—Did he make any resistance at the time?

Witness—No.

The CHAIRMAN.—Was your inducement to apprehend him, the use of those words by him, or his improper conduct otherwise?

Witness.—Principally the words.

Mr. BARRY said he should not occupy the time of the Court by asking this witness any further questions.

William Creagh said he was a jeweller, and acted as a special constable at Knightsbridge, on the 26th of August. He merely repeated the statement of the preceding witness, alleging that the crowd without the barracks were riotous, throwing stones over the barrack walls, and at the windows, and abusing the soldiers.—Witness went forth with the other constables, when they were ordered to go into the road from the barracks and announce that the Riot Act had been read. The defendant was among those who did not depart on receiving this notification, and who called out "Stand, cowards, stand!" which witness certainly thought was addressed to the mob. He certainly when taken went with the constables very quietly, and offered not the slightest resistance. He said he was standing at his mother's door, and denied that he meant the expressions for the mob.

Mr. WALFORD said, that that was his case.

Mr. BARRY said, that he was Counsel for the prisoner; but that really he saw nothing in the case to render it necessary for him to address the Jury. There was no proof of the prisoner being riotous: he had denied at the time the application to the mob of the expressions he had used: he made no resistance; and was actually carried away a prisoner because he would not quit his mother's door, where he lived.

The Jury interrupted Mr. Barry, and said he need not take any trouble,—they were quite satisfied upon the matter.

The prisoner was immediately acquitted.

This day came on to be heard an appeal of Messrs. Combe and De-lafield, against a conviction under Mr. M. A. Taylor's Act, on the information of the Contractors for dust in St. Martin's parish, for removing the ashes made in one part of their brewery, which is situated in that parish, to their cooperage, which is in the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury. Mr. Alley was heard in support of the conviction, and Mr. Curwood and Mr. Adolphus for the appellants. The Court being of opinion that it could not be the intention of the Legislature to prevent individuals from using their own ashes, for any purpose they choose, on their own premises, ordered the conviction to be quashed.

At these sessions Mr. E. Allen, of Carlisle-street, Soho-square, succeeded the late Mr. Stable as Deputy Clerk of the Peace, upon the appointment of Thomas Wright Vaughan, Esq., with the general approbation of the Magistrates.

The Sessions then, after some routine appeal business, were adjourned.

On the Treasury Minute.

Forced to Retrenchment to give way
Three virtuous Placemen, to other day,
This principle aloud declare—
"Who have the least have most to spare;
"From those who have but little left,
"To take a little is no theft;
"But downright robbery to sweep
"One sixpence from the Master's heap."

Loyal Union; or Royal Georgean Club.

From Proceedings of a Meeting in Dublin.

Mr. O'CONNELL called the attention of Gentlemen to the propriety of endeavouring to perpetuate that spirit of harmony and concord, which his Majesty's approach seemed to have created, and which every act and word of the King, during his residence here, had fostered, cherished, and recommended.—For the first time, in the history of this unfortunate Country, had Irish feelings been respected, and Irish interests consulted. For the first time had all classes been treated with an equal hand. For the first time had odious distinctions and party denominations been abolished. The secret of Irish disaffection was now disclosed; and the remedy not only discovered but applied. Ireland had been, hitherto, too much governed by the spirit of party, and its Rulers appeared to consult the interest of the Master-few, and to hold in something like contempt the wants and wishes of the several millions—in short, a Faction was every thing, and a People nothing. Who could wonder that the Faction claimed exclusive loyalty, and that the People exhibited, perhaps, too many symptoms of dissatisfaction and disaffection—the King arrived, and the system was at once changed.—Faction was disregarded, and the People cultivated. The King, fulfilling to a letter his capacity of general parent, hailed all his Irish subjects as his children, and in return has obtained our filial affection. With the abolition of party, disaffection has disappeared, and loyalty become universal. We owe the mighty change to the personal wisdom and kindness of the Sovereign; and this practical lesson which he has thus taught, will serve to enlighten, and, if necessary, to correct our future Governors. Let them but obey and imitate the King, and Ireland, so long the weakness and the reproach of the British empire, will speedily become its chief pride and most certain support. In looking back to every occurrence that has happened since his Majesty's arrival in Ireland, the friends of the King and of the People could not desire to have any thing fall out, otherwise than precisely as it did. The King had done his part nobly—the People had done theirs gratefully, and if their appeared to have been one blot upon the proceedings—if one apparent attempt had been made to disturb the general concord it only served to make this page of our history brighter, and to give an additional stimulant to conciliation. It would be perceived that he alluded to that ancient symbol of insult brought forward by Alderman Darley; it was foolish conduct on his part, but any body who knew the real character of the worthy Alderman could not give it a harsher name; for his part he was glad that the Alderman had received some censure, but he would be heartily sorry if he had been more severely punished. He was also glad, that such answer was the spontaneous and unsolicited act of the Government, and that those who suffered did not complain. He knew Alderman Darley in private life, and respected him—he was an amiable man in the circle of his family and connexions—he was a worthy man in all the relations of private society, and he was a most attentive, impartial, and exemplary public officer. Under such circumstances, the Government did wisely to reasure

the toast, but they did also most wisely and most kindly to forget the indiscretion, in the contrition and in the merits of the individual. Mr. O'Connell then said, that, in order to perpetuate that Loyal Union which the King enjoined, he had consulted with several of his Protestant friends, in the propriety of forming a Club to be open to Gentlemen of all persuasions, and to have for its object the matters recommended in his Majesty's admonition. In concert with these Gentlemen, he had prepared the sketch of a plan of such a Club, which he would read for the Meeting; its purpose was unanimity amongst Irishmen—unanimity was so much wanted in this country, that the desire for it absorbed every other feeling. The Irish were poor, wretched, distracted and disaffected because they were divided; their beautiful country, enriched by Providence with every blessing—with a climate fertile and productive, almost to excess—with a coast indented by capacious harbours—blessed by all the conveniences for manufacture, which their noble rivers afforded; placed, as they were, in the best situation for the eastern and western, the northern and southern commerce of the world—why was it, that whilst their country produced more of the necessities and comforts of life than any other country of five times its extent in the universe—why was it, with all these blessings and advantages, that, in this rich country, the People were miserably poor? The answer was ready, it was because they were divided amongst themselves. Why was it, that from an Independent Nation, with a National Government, a National Legislature, and a National Judicial Power, Ireland had fallen into the state of a petty province—her Nobles and her Gentry banished—her Legislature extinct—the property of her Inhabitants disposed of at a distance of more than three hundred miles from her shores? Where was the poor man to get the means of looking for such remote justice? But he would not dwell upon this melancholy picture. It was not in any human talent to paint it in colours sufficiently vivid to create a resemblance, and his feeble efforts must be abortive but for the painful and distressing experience of every Irishman. There was one point, however, on which they all agreed, and that was, that the remote as well as the proximate and the all-sufficient cause of Irish misery was, the division of the people—that division promised to perpetuate our miseries—our Rulers seemed even to cherish the cause of our wretchedness, and if there appeared now and then a Statesman like Mr. Grant, to fling a ray across the desert of our bondage, his light only served to make our darkness the more visible—but the King (God bless him) understood our condition, and determined, by removing the cause, to destroy the fatal effects—the King has proclaimed conciliation—harmony—unanimity; his powerful example—his Royal injunction—his gracious admonition—too wise to be neglected, too commanding to be disobeyed, has pointed out the means which can and will enable Irishmen to serve their King and restore their country. Party dissension being at an end, we shall have leisure to think of the mode in which Irish interests may be advanced, and Irish strength applied, to consolidate and secure the Throne and the Empire.

He would now beg leave to read a rough sketch of the proposed Club, which he hoped and expected in his necessary absence on Circuit would meet these corrections and that support from powerful individuals of all parties, which alone could make it efficacious and useful.

The object of this Club is, to carry into the effect parting Admonition and Injunction of their affectionate and patriotic Sovereign.

With this view it is proposed that a Society should be established in Dublin, under the above appellation, to be extended to all the great towns in Ireland, as speedily as possible. The Members of this Society will pledge themselves—

1st. To preserve unabated and unimpaired the spirit of Loyal Union amongst all classes of Irishmen.

2dly. To avoid and discountenance every cause of irritation.

3dly. To observe and encourage mutual forbearance and good will.

4thly. To afford the best security for the continuance of that concord amongst Irishmen, which they have the pride to find recognised, as being equally essential to his Majesty's happiness as their own.

And 5thly. To perpetuate that affectionate gratitude towards his Majesty King George the Fourth (whom God preserve) which now animates every Irish bosom.

This Society will consist of a President, Vice President, Committee and Members, will dine together at least six times in the year, clothed in Irish manufacture, and in the colours worn by the Citizens of Dublin on the auspicious day of his Majesty's Public Entry into that City.

The Meeting adjourned until Monday.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

On the 15th of October, at Aberdeen, the lady of Major Henderson, Royal Engineers, of a son.

On the 16th of October, at Penenden Heath Cottage, near Maidstone, the lady of Colonel Cuyler, of a son.

Murder of Mr. Going.

(From the Dublin Patriot, of Thursday the 18th of October, 1821.)

The murder of the unfortunate Mr. Going was not known one hour at the seat of Government before summonses were issued by command of the Lord Lieutenant for the immediate assembling of his Majesty's Privy Council. The vigour and decision which are not less features of his Excellency's Administration than the mildness and benevolence so wisely associated with them, have, on frequent occasions, demanded our admiration and praise; and we do not recollect a more prompt display of that energy which it becomes the bounden duty of the Executive, at a time like the present, to manifest in the discovery, pursuit, and punishment of crime, than this instance affords. The Privy Council re-assembled yesterday, when, having obtained the official information, deemed necessary, regarding Mr. Going's murder, the following Proclamation was immediately issued:—

"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"TALBOT.

"Whereas we have received information, that, on Sunday the Fourteenth day of October instant, Richard Going, Esq. a Magistrate of the County of Limerick, and late Chief Magistrate of the Police established in that County, was on his return from Limerick way-laid at or near a place called Curraheen, at a short distance from Rathkeale, in the said County, and inhumanly murdered by some person or persons at present unknown, by a discharge of fire-arms.

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, with a view to bringing the persons concerned in the said barbarous murder, to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby offer a Reward of Two THOUSAND POUNDS, the same to be paid in the following manner, to any person or persons who shall within the space of Six Calendar Months from the date hereof discover the persons concerned in the said murder, so as that they or any of them be apprehended and prosecuted to conviction, that is to say the sum of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS for each and every of the first Five, and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for each and every of the next Five. Persons concerned in the said murder, as perpetrators or accomplices, who shall be apprehended and prosecuted to conviction as aforesaid.

"And in order to induce any of the accomplices in the said murder to make discovery thereof, we do hereby offer his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any of the said accomplices, except the person or persons who actually fired at the said Richard Going, who shall give information so as that the others, or any of them, may be apprehended and prosecuted to conviction, and so as said last-mentioned discovery shall be made within the space of Two Calendar Months from the date hereof.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all others his Majesty's loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting in apprehending all and every of the person or persons who was or were concerned in the aforesaid murder, or in instigating the same, so as that he, she, or they may be apprehended for the same according to law.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 17th day of Oct. 1821.

"John G. Dublin. Erne, Frankfort, Castlecoote, Norbury, W. Downes, Wm. M'Mahon, D. Bard, St. Geo. Daly, J. Radcliff.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

But this is not all. The military and other authorities in Limerick and the neighbouring counties, have received orders from Government which will immediately be acted upon a strong military force will occupy the county of Limerick; and other measures are in progress.

Thus, justice, angry and stern justice, follows close at the heels of the offenders; they shall not, they cannot escape. So hot is the pursuit of them, and so heavy is the burden of their crime, that they must, we should think, be almost immediately overtaken. At all events, what it was necessary for Government to do, has been done; and what it may be further required of them to do, will be done, in order to the discovery of the murderers, and with the view of rendering the punishment of them exemplary. No force, no numbers, no community of guilt can long shield the criminals from the full measure of vindictive retribution. Neither the associations which make them a multitude, nor the retreats in which they seek a refuge—neither the equalized criminality on which they count for security among themselves, nor the oaths which league them to each other, can for any length of time screen them from the vengeance of the law. It is a notorious fact that, hitherto, in many instances where a murder has been committed, persons have hung back from making a discovery, through the fear of becoming victims to their moral duty. This is an intolerable state of things—a state of things unexampled in any land but in the worst part of Turkey. But in this case Government will provide for the safety of those who will aid in the apprehension and conviction of the murderers. The strong measures which are about to be put in force will satisfy the most timorous that their

best security will be in freeing their neighbourhood from such miscreants; in having the delinquents snatched from the society they have disgraced; by their crimes, and rendered up to the justice which demands their punishment.

Our opinion, lately expressed, as to the mode of dealing with the disturbers, will, we rather think, be found the only efficacious one that can be adopted.

The following are further particulars of this murder:—

(From the Limerick Telegraph, received this-morning.)

It again falls to our lot, to be the registers of another foul and barbarous murder, which has been committed in this county.

On Sunday last, about the hour of four o'clock, as Major Going was on his way to Rathkeale, from this city, and within about a mile of that town, very near Cappagh, he was attacked by a number of armed men, who fired several shots at him; the unfortunate gentleman received five wounds, one in the abdomen, one in the heart, two other shots in the body, one of which from a blunderbuss made a riddle of it, and instantly deprived him of life. He was robbed of his pistols, but no other property was touched, although he had a considerable sum in Bank of Ireland notes in his pocket.

Thus has perished by the hands of the mid-day assassins, a highly respectable and worthy Gentleman. Alas! when will the foul and horrifying work of blood cease? What are the laws too feeble to paralyze the bloody arm of the assassin? or, is the Magistracy too weak or too cowardly to enforce those laws? We are told that a division exists among the Magistrates; if so, it is no wonder that the laws should be trampled on, by those violators of our country's repose. The Magistrates must give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, if the peace of the county is to be restored; no personal or party interest should sway them for a moment; they should recollect, that their own lives, and the lives of their families are at stake—the peace of their native county is at stake; will they then demur? Let it not be said that a lawless rabble shall impose their noxious system on the peaceable and well affected; let it not be said, that the devastating band of assassination shall any longer direct the destinies of this wealthy and respectable, but terribly outraged and insulted county—half measures have been found to be unavailing, others must be pursued—desperate cases must have desperate remedies.

The particulars of the assassination of Major Going was brought on Sunday night to this city by three of the mounted police, who were fired on from behind a hedge at Barneycoyle, near the bounds of the liberties of this city.

The cause given for the murder of Mr. Going is, the hurried burial of those persons who were lately shot by the police near Askeaton.

(From Freeman's Dublin Journal of Friday, October 19.)

The copious extracts we have given from the country Papers received this morning, but too clearly evince the lawless combinations of the peasantry of the county of Limerick. The Government is adopting energetic measures—a high reward has been offered for the discovery and conviction of Mr. Going's murderers, and troops have been marched to the disturbed districts. We fear the evil is spreading: the strong arm of power must arrest such sanguinary proceedings. They disgrace humanity, and the wretches must be taught that their crimes cannot pass with impunity.

Mr. Going has left a numerous young family. His widow is peculiarly the object of commiseration; her respectable father, the late Mr. Doolen, of the King's county, was also assassinated in the year 1798 by a gang of rebels.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Threatening and inflammatory notices were, on Saturday, posted up in the neighbourhood of Danesfort, directing the Gentry to part with such servants and labourers as are obnoxious to these would-be tyrants. Major Stewart very properly sent a detachment of the police and had the notices torn down.

A notice was posted at Court-bridge, on Tuesday morning, commanding all adults to the age of 60 years, under pain of death, to attend in the parish of Kildimo next day (Wednesday,) on tythe business.

The attack on Mr. Furlong's house at Dromcolloher, was much more serious than at first reported. It appears the dwelling was surrounded by a large party who repeatedly demanded fire arms: to this request Mr. Furlong objected; they then commenced forcing the doors which were answered by shots from the inside. Finding that Mr. F. was determined on resistance, they attempted to set fire to the roof which was thatched, which Mr. F. perceiving, he, with his son, dashed among the ruffians, who ran away in all directions, and without obtaining any fire arms. There were nearly 20 shots exchanged at both sides on the occasion.

On Friday evening, at half-past six o'clock, the house of Francis Drew, Esq. of Drewscourt, was attacked by a band of armed ruffians;

they commenced with breaking the lower windows of the house, and making a demand for the delivery of the fire arms. Mr. Drew threw up one of the upper windows; and remonstrated with them on their conduct, and the wickedness and folly of their proceedings; he stated he would not give them arms, well knowing it was for no good purpose they could want them, at the same time advised them to desist from such pursuits: whilst thus advising them, one of these ruffians fired a pistol at him, fortunately without effect. Mr. Drew finding them determined to murder, as well as to rob, and being quite unprepared for resistance, ordered his fowling-piece to be delivered to them, on receiving which they departed; but shortly after returned, and demanded a musket, the property of a tenant of his, which was sent to his house for safety a few days before; this also was delivered to them.

Saturday night a party of fellows entered the house of Major Tomkins, at Prospect-hall, where they got some fire-arms.

On Monday evening, about, six o'clock, John Walsh, one of the Adare corps of yeomanry, having left his house, (which is but a very short distance from that village), for the purpose of purchasing some candles, was returning home, when he was way-laid by a number of men, and most barbarously and inhumanly murdered. He was a very inoffensive man, and much regarded in the corps. He has left a wife and seven children.

Monday evening a man named Barrett, returning from Adare to his house near Ballynolan, was attacked by a party of ruffians, who beat him severely with sticks and stones, that his life is despaired of; they charged him with being a spy, which they said was enough to ensure his destruction.

On Tuesday a party of armed men attacked the house of Patrick Halloran, of Fort, in the liberties of Limerick, and near the artillery barrack; shots were fired at the door, upon which Halloran rushed out; and in company with a neighbour of the name of Connell, pursued and came up with two of the party, who instantly fired at Halloran; a contest then took place, and the villains having been joined by their confederates, obliged Halloran and Connell to retire; they, however, gave the fellows some hard blows with stones before they retreated. Halloran and Connell are both much wounded.

The police under the command of Major Stewart, on Tuesday, succeeded in arresting four men, in whose possession powder and ball were found; they are lodged in Rathkeale bridewell.

On Tuesday, the Recorder left Limerick under an escort of six dragoons, for Rathkeale, to open the sessions, in that town next day.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF MR. GOING.

On Sunday last, Richard Going, Esq. lately in command of the county of Limerick establishment of Police, left that city about eleven o'clock in the morning for Rathkeale, on horseback, unattended, and on his way, stopped at the house of John Waller, Esq. of Castletown, where he remained but a short time from thence he proceeded by the road to Cappagh, and when near the commons of Rathkeale, and from that town not distant two miles, he was attacked by a number of demons, in the shape of men, armed; several shots in succession were fired at him, which from the nature of the wounds, must have instantly deprived him of life. Not content, the blood-thirsty villains approached the lifeless body, and, either with bludgeons or the butts of muskets, beat him desperately about the head. There could not have elapsed many minutes after the murder, when the corpse was found on the road by the next passenger, and the account of it having reached Rathkeale, his mangled remains were brought into that town about half-past four o'clock at noon. There were five musket ball wounds in the body, one of which perforated his heart, several superficial wounds on the right side, two musket shots in the head, one entered the left temple—the ear split, and his face much bruised. The right arm was also broken by a musket ball. Mr. Going, on leaving Rathkeale, took a case of pistols in his coat pocket, which it is supposed he had with him on his return, and were taken by the murderers: he had a considerable sum of money with him, which, with his watch, remained untouched.

We are told that so intent were they on the destruction of this unfortunate gentleman, that parties were placed on different roads, to meet him, (similar to the plan laid for the murder of the late Mr. Baker,) and that he was even followed in and out of Limerick, by two men, for that purpose. After the murder was effected, there was a joyous shout through the country which re-echoed from place to place; lighted heaps of straw also were at night exhibited on the different hills, in triumph of the accomplishment of this horrid deed.

Mr. Wilcocks, who, with Major Warburton, were in Rathkeale at the time the murder was announced, dispatched parties of mounted police to Limerick, with the melancholy intelligence; and when they had reached Barnakille bridge, on the bounds of the liberties, they were fired at several times from behind the ditches. On their return home

the next morning the same outrage was repeated, and eleven shots discharged in the same way at them. On the police arriving in Limerick on Sunday night, they repaired to the house of Mr. Cuthbert, the sub-sheriff, to apprise him of their having been fired upon; when that very active officer instantly determined upon accompanying them with military force, to apprehend if possible, the offenders; and for that purpose, applied to the commanding officer of the garrison, Colonel Douglas, requiring a party of dragoons; the Colonel answered, "that General Sir John Elley was expected next day to review the troops, and that they could not be given." Upon this subject we shall make no remark, as it will form matter for future investigation.

Mr. Smith, Chief Constable of Major Warburton's Police, having exerted himself on Sunday in assisting to convey the body of Mr. Going to Rathkeale, was shortly after pointed out, and decided by some people as he passed through the streets; when a man of the name of Edward Hennessy, came up and struck him a violent blow on the head. Mr. Smith was unarmed, and surrounded by so great a multitude, that to attempt an arrest would be inevitable destruction. Next day, however, while the 40th Regiment (which had only then arrived,) were at parade, he observed the same fellow standing near the band, when he instantly took him into custody, and conveyed him to bridewell. He will be tried for the assault at the Sessions.

Limerick, Oct. 17.—Four o'clock.—Mr. Going's remains have just reached town, (and melancholy to state, under military escort,) on its way for interment in the family vault at Kilnara, near Newport, County Tipperary. The procession is attended by a vast concourse of most respectable Gentlemen from the surrounding Counties, and a numerous train of tenantry.

Government have adopted the most prompt and efficacious measures for the reduction of that part of Limerick, which is disturbed, to the dominion of the Laws. With regard to the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Going, few, upon which much reliance can be placed, have yet transpired.

On the general question we have not altered any of our opinions. We have not been shaken in our opinion, for instance, that these disturbances have no political object whatever—or that formidable and atrocious as they are, the insurgents can be called rebels. They are whiteboys, or rightboys, or ribbonmen, or moll-doyleys; they are burglars, robbers, and murderers, but they are not rebels. They have not imagined the death of the King, or taken up arms against the Constitution.

But, although their crimes want this ingredient, although they have not reached the *respectability* of traitors, it is impossible for any well constituted mind to regard the state of the County of Limerick with other feelings than those of disgust and horror. We will allow some of our contemporaries to gloat with a sort of fiendish delight, on the dreadful facts with which every post supplies us from this quarter. We shall content ourselves with putting these facts upon record. It is with reluctance, which we will not attempt to describe; and, with a self-abasement, on account of the country to which we belong, that we are obliged to perform this most distressing duty; but it is one from which, as Chroniclers of passing events, we cannot shrink.

What should be done, now, the Government are doing. What should be done hereafter—what the Magistracy. The Protestant Clergy and the Catholic Priests should do hereafter, it shall be our duty to indicate. We cannot persuade ourselves, that, if these did their duty, and particularly the last, the scenes which have cast upon the County of Limerick, such deep and almost indelible disgrace would have occurred. We know what will be said by the Catholic Clergy, and we have some letters from them on the subject, but we must hear more before we can be beaten out of this opinion. We have also some communications from Protestant Clergymen, and they are, if possible, still more inconclusive. This is a topic upon which, as we had occasion to remark before, we touched with pain; but the state of the County of Limerick imperiously demands a complete and searching view, not only of the conduct of the peasantry, but of their Civil and Spiritual Magistrates.

That punishment will speedily overtake the assassins of Mr. Going, and that force will compel the lawless men to abandon their pursuits, we have a sufficient pledge in the energy and promptitude of the Government. We take it for granted, almost, that a commission will be dispatched to Limerick, and that the prisons will be immediately delivered.

In the present instance, and in all such as have occurred in Ireland, the promptness of execution is the next best ingredient to the certainty of justice. There are of course different shades in the guilt of the parties. An energetic and temperate Judge is the best person that could be chosen to discriminate these differences, and to award punishment. Some must expiate their crimes with their lives. The transport for Botany Bay is now lying we believe at Cove. Let her be ordered to remain there a little longer, until the trials are over. Her very presence on the coast is a terror that will operate as powerfully as the gallows. The transmission of a few culprits to the vessel would have an effect, we verily believe, greater on the country even than a public execution.—*Courier*,

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1822.

CROWN SIDE.—THE KING VERSUS JOHN HAYES.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR F. MACNAGHTEN.

As this Trial has excited considerable interest throughout the country, we hasten to lay a brief Report of it before our readers, pledging ourselves at the same time, to give soon as full and accurate an account of the proceedings as circumstances will permit. The Judge having taken the Bench, Mr. Hayes (who had put in bail for his appearance to stand his trial), entered, supported by Mr. Swinton and Mr. Palmer, and took his station at the Bar. The Clerk of the Crown read over the Indictment.

Mr. MONEY stated the case shortly to his Lordship and the Jury, in substance as follows: That on the 30th of July last, Mr. Hayes caused Purtaub Narayn Doss, Zumeendar of the Zillah of Tipperah, to be seized and brought to him, and ordered him to be struck feloniously and unlawfully, in an unmerciful manner, twenty blows with a rattan; and then imprisoned him, he being weak of body—prevented his relations and servants from visiting or attending him; that the wounds inflicted, festered in the Jail, and Mr. Hayes not allowing him proper medical aid, although it was in his power and his duty to do so, the man died in consequence. The Indictment consisted of seven counts, charging the crime in a greater or less degree.

Mr. FERGUSSON then addressed the Jury, in a short speech, in support of the Indictment, simply stating the case as contained in his Brief, of the truth or falsehood of which he would express no opinion, as it was matter for their decision, not his—showing how the law on the subject is laid down by the high oracles of the law of England, and referring the Jury for their application to present case, to the Charge they would receive from the Bench, and impressing upon them the sacred and binding nature of the oath they had taken, to give an impartial decision according to the evidence that should be laid before them.

Mr. PRINSEP and Mr. GOAD were then sworn, to prove the extent of Mr. Hayes's powers of inflicting such punishments, in virtue of his situation of a Judge and Magistrate; and afterwards a number of Native witnesses were called to substantiate the facts alleged in the Indictment. Sumboo Doss, Sheeb Chunder Chocrabartee, Som Doss, Ram Shoron Day, Raj Chundur Nundee, Rada Konto Dutt, Gopee Nant, Tarinee Sunkur Dutt, Prawn Kissen Kanoongoe. The substance of their evidence was nearly as follows:—

Pertaub Narayn Doss had been living at Comillah for several months, in obedience to an order of Mr. Hayes; and when the latter happened to go away to a place at some distance for the purpose of investing a Raja, Purtaub took upon him to avail himself of that opportunity to visit his family, which he was very desirous of doing on account of the sickness of his son, who died about that time. Purtaub returned however two days before Mr. Hayes, who arrived it would appear on the night of the 29th of July. Next day about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning he sent two of his Chuprassies to fetch Purbaub Narayn from his quarters to the Cutcherry; and these Messengers having seized him obliged him to walk for some assistance on foot; but by means of a bribe they were induced to allow him the indulgence of going into his palankeen till within a little distance of the Cutcherry, when he was again obliged to get out and walk. On being brought before Mr. Hayes, the latter called him a "*Burra Huramzadah*," and without charging him with any crime, or hearing what he had to say in his defence, or entering into any judicial investigation, ordered the Nazir to inflict upon him 20 strokes of the rattan. Purtaub was accordingly seized up to the Whipping Posts which were previously removed from the front of the Cutcherry where they usually stand to the back of it; and the *Koraburdar* (Flogger) was ordered to lay it into him well. On receiving the first stroke, Purtaub cried (*gave*) "*Doss*," represented that he had committed no great crime; and to fine him if he had, but not to inflict this ignominious punishment under which he could not live. Mr. Hayes could not listen to this, and the punishment went on. At the tenth stroke, Purtaub fell down, (the string with which he was bound having broken or slipped) apparently in a swooning state; and Mr. Hayes, who was standing by all the time in the steps of the verandah of the Cutcherry, ordered him to be fixed again, and receive the other 10 strokes, which was done. He was then untied, led or dragged by two Chuprassies to Jail, where he was laid upon a cot on his face. His servants and relations, who made application to see him, were prevented from entering the Jail, as there was no permission from the Judge; he received no medical aid, and no meat or attendance of any kind, and was totally unable to attend to himself; and the wounds festered and mortified, and death ensued on the night of the 2d of August, or on third day after he had been put in the Jail. The body was removed next morning to the door of the Hospital, where it was examined, and something taken down in writing. Application was made

to Mr. Hayes to allow the corpse to be taken to the family of the deceased and burned by them; but this was refused, and it was burnt by some of his friends, by the assistance of the Convicts, Sipahs, and others on the banks of the Goomtee. These witnesses were unanimously of opinion that he died in consequence of the wounds inflicted on his back, of which there was every appearance both before death and after, and deposed that there was not the slightest indications of Cholera Morbus.

The Court then went into the evidence for the defence; and the persons examined as witnesses were, Rada Kissen Moonshee, Mirza Ushraf Beg, (the Nazir,) Mahomed Kaleel, (the Darogah of the Jail,) Mahomed Aneess, (Dufadar,) Kebool Singh, (Jumedar) Muddoo Deen, (Burkundans) Shumsher, (Burkundans,) Kalee Sing (Burkundans,) Shaik Sadoola (the Koraburdar,) Baldeo Singh, Mahomed Nussur-ooddeen, Ram Soonder Singh, Sheeb Pursaud Banjapae. The general substance of their evidence was as follows:—

Purtaub Narayn was required by Mr. Hayes to be in attendance at Tipperah, and had given securities for his appearance; but notwithstanding this, he went into the Mofussil, and a complaint was made to Mr. Hayes by one Ram Guttee that he had excited a disturbance. Mr. Hayes issued a warrant to bring him before him, in consequence of which he was brought; he taxed him with this crime (to which Purtaub made no reply) and then ordered the Officers of the Court to give him 20 strokes of the rattan. This they did in the usual way, in the usual place; and nothing whatever interrupted the infliction of the punishment; the strokes were given consecutively from beginning to end, with a rattan of the usual size, with no unusual severity; and Pertaub (who was a stout healthy man about 40 or 45) after being untied from the Whipping Post walked on his own feet to the Jail, two Chuprassies following him. The marks on his back (from the small of the back to the top of the shoulders) were similar to those usually caused by such punishment. When put in Jail he was visited twice a-day by the Bengalee Doctor, who applied sugar of lead lotion to the wounds, which, under that treatment, daily got better, and by the third day they were dried up and healed. He was allowed to go to the outside of the Jail the same as the other prisoners, where he ate the victuals brought him by his friends and servants, and he bathed and was doing well. After he died, the bed and the corpse exhibited all the marks of his having died of Cholera Morbus. An Inquest was held on the body, and a *Scout-hal* or report of its appearance made out, at the Hospital; and afterwards, his friends (having obtained permission from the Judge to burn the body,) performed the last ceremonies to it on the banks of the Goomtee, the Convicts carrying the body there, assisting then in splitting the wood for the pile, and the Sipahs attending for the sake of looking after these Convicts. These witnesses were unanimously of opinion that he died of the Cholera Morbus, and did not see the slightest reason to believe that his death was caused by the punishment.

Mr. ALFOP was examined as to a Magistrate's inflicting this kind of corporal punishment, and whether he thought death likely to ensue from such an infliction as took place in this case. His evidence was that that he was accustomed to inflict this species of punishment on persons convicted of having stolen goods and being notorious thieves; but always after investigating the case; and that he would not apprehend danger to the person from 20 strokes, having himself often caused a much greater number to be inflicted.

Dr. HALLIDAY was examined as to the probability of death ensuing from an infliction such as here described; and declared it to be his opinion that it was impossible death could have been caused in so short a time by mortification in consequence of these wounds; and that supposing the worst case—that the wounds were undressed, in the hot season, the patient in a weak state, receiving no proper treatment—it was still very improbable, but not impossible, that death should be caused by inflammation and fever.

Mr. FERGUSSON briefly replied, noticing the contrary swearing of the witnesses for the prosecution and the defence, expressing his opinion that his witnesses were at least as well to be believed as the other side, and that even admitting all the exculpatory evidence to be true, there was still a very serious charge against Mr. Hayes, since it could not be questioned that a man of respectability had been unlawfully subjected to an ignominious punishment, and afterwards confined and perished miserably in Jail. But he relied on the credibility of his witnesses; which he thought were preferable to those adduced for the defendant, they being all dependent on him, except two or three, the only real witnesses, who had sworn only to one part of the case, the mode of inflicting the punishment; and concluded by informing the Jury that as there could be no question about the law, the only question for them was whether Pertaub Narayn died in consequence of the beating he had received, or not.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN then summed up: he commented on various parts of the evidence, expressed his opinion strongly on the improbability of a man dying from such a cause; that the witnesses for the defence were far more to be relied on than those for the prosecution; that unless a man can adduce his own servants in evidence, no man

in the Mofussil would have a moment's safety in case conspiracies should be formed against him; declared his utter disbelief that Mr. Hayes could be guilty of the wanton and unnecessary acts of cruelty and hard-heartedness ascribed to him; and in fine, declared that if there were any guilt in the case, he thought it belonged to those who had been the stirrers-up of the Prosecution.

The Jury immediately, without retiring, returned a Verdict of **NOT GUILTY**, and the Judge congratulated Mr. Hayes from the bench, not on his acquittal, but on his having had his character cleared up by a public trial.

Bengally Newspaper.

Translations from the SUNGBAD COWMUDDY

Letter from a Correspondent addressed to the Editor of the **SUNGBAD COWMUDDY**:—

After a long conversation with an English gentleman, to whom I paid a visit one day, "The Running Sirkars in general," said he, "have something roguish in them, and are therefore unworthy of any trust at all." I then asked my friend, what kind of roguery it was? "Why," replied he, "they will always charge us more than the real value of the articles they buy amounts to." I then inquired how much their monthly allowance was? The Englishman replied, that it was not more than six rupees. I then began to explain to him the matter fully, telling him that it was with the help of great frugality that those persons who lodged in this city maintained themselves only with the six rupees they got every month; they had nothing more with which to support the poor families they have left behind them. Consequently they are obliged to have recourse to some other means of gaining a little more money. For a family could not be maintained under 12 or 10 rupees upon the lowest terms. Those Running Sirkars, whose business it was to buy or sell goods for their masters, would necessarily deduct something from their prices, and endeavour to procure perquisites. Those again who had nothing of this kind to do, but to go about and collect the money of the bills, would be borrowing five or six rupees every month, till at last finding that their debt amounted to a large sum, they would betake themselves to flight; some with empty pockets, and others with money of their Master's or the Mootshuddi's cash. I concluded my observations by entreating (the gentleman) to allow such persons a monthly salary sufficient to enable them to maintain their families honestly. Accordingly, the Englishman seemed more favourably disposed towards those with whom he had a little before been displeased.

The express purpose for publishing this is, that when the merciful English have made themselves acquainted with the subject, they should begin to look upon their Servants with an eye of kindness.

Translations from the SUMMOCHOR CHUNDRIKA.

Address to the Litterati.—I most respectfully beg leave to inform the virtuous, learned, rich, polite, and sensible part of mankind, that a certain wise English gentleman, possessed of extraordinary learning and a great many other accomplishments, and whose heart is filled with benevolence, charity, and love, having consulted with many great and rich persons, spoke to me to the following effect. "Though there are so many English and Bengalee Newspapers containing a variety of intelligence from different parts of the world to gratify the minds of their readers, yet there is none in Persian for the gratification of those who are well learned in that language. So if a Persian Newspaper were to be published every week on a certain day, it would not fail to give the same amusement."

In conformity to this gentleman's request, I have engaged myself to set up a Newspaper of the nature above mentioned, and given it the name of "**EMMULUKHUR**" or **THE OCEAN OF INTELLIGENCE**. This account is detailed in the following lines. A proposal in Persian, containing the above subject has been laid before the public for publishing **THE OCEAN OF INTELLIGENCE**. Whoever may feel inclined to have this Paper is requested to sign his name in the Subscription book, and the Paper shall be sent to him.

The **EMMULUKHUR** is a Weekly Paper to be published every Tuesday.—Application to be made to **LUCKEE NARAYN BYSAKS**, No. 4, Dhuponarayn Thakoor's Street.

Letter to the Editor of the Summochor Chundrika.—**SIR**,—If the four following replies to the questions published in your 2d No. enquiring into the cause of the Natives make use of foreign languages in lieu of their own, be worthy of a place in the **SUMMOCHOR CHUNDRIKA**, I hope you will not fail to publish them.

1st. During the time that this country was in the possession of the Hindoos, the Shunkscrit language prevailed, but when it became a Mootshum Province, all public business was transacted in the Persian language; people began to study that without making any great proficiency in it, but so far only as enabled them to read and write a

little; and this alone was sufficient to make a great alteration in the vernacular language. Finding that the study of the Persian was the only means of acquiring money, they neglected their own language, though not entirely, being obliged to speak and write to their relations and countrymen in the vernacular tongue. They introduced in it however many Persian and Arabic words, which mixed language is this day spoken by many. Hence that considerable change in the Bengalee and Shunkscrit languages. Afterwards, when this country became subject to the Britons, the study of the English tongue was deemed necessary. Seeing that all who know something of English can earn a great deal of money, and that all commercial and political transactions are carried on in that language, and finding it so common and lucrative, every one has now begun first to give his son a very little knowledge of the vernacular language, and then to teach him either Persian or English, as the former enables him to hold a situation in courts of Justice, and the latter, to become a Writer or Sirkar. But my countrymen, you should first of all instruct your sons well in their own language, and Shastras, and then in those of others nations. Many will say that Bengalee being the mother tongue is easily learnt; but when the boy is grown up he can neither speak nor write it correctly, and far from becoming learned he cannot even rightly put together a dozen of words, but merely alleges that without a knowledge of the *Byakurn* (or Shunkscrit grammar,) none can write or speak correctly, at the same time expressing his grief for not knowing it, and, lest by writing incorrect letters in his own language, his ignorance should be disclosed, whenever he has occasion he writes them in English. 2d. In writing a letter in Bengalee one would have to consider many things, viz. the cast, age, rank, &c. of the person whom he writes to, but to avoid the blame which would be for ever attached to him if he failed in any of these respects, which the English do not so much care for, he writes his letters in English, without perhaps possessing any real knowledge of the language. 3d. That those who have a thorough knowledge of the Bengalee language, when they happen to write letters to others are not understood. 4th Many people are convinced within themselves that that man who does not know English cannot properly be called a man, though in the human form. An instance of this is to be found in the Editor of the **SUNGBAD COWMUDDY**, who has said that the Pundits of this country are nominal ones, because they do not know the English language. Therefore, one who knows a little of English, and can write somewhat fast, whether intelligibly or not, is to be considered as a very learned man, forsooth! The present study of the Natives is the English and Persian languages; this being generally limited to the alphabet and a knowledge of words only, without reading any of their valuable works, cannot, strictly speaking, be called the study of a language. But we need not describe more particularly the necessity of being well acquainted with one's own language and Shastras.

SIR, To the Editor of the *Summochor Chundrika*.

The Editor of the **SUNGBAD COWMUDDY**, by way of apology in the 16th Number for having published the article on Concerment in the 15th Number, has said that it was a Government Order, but that a part of it was published through some mistake or other. We therefore cannot justly blame the Editor in such a case. However, it may not be improper to enquire into his reason for publishing it. Without speaking a word about this practice being either modern, inconsistent with the Shastras, or a good or bad one, I would only ask him, that if any one either hearing from some body, or reasonably or falsely, were to speak any thing against a person's father or nation, would it be gentlemanlike for that person to go and repeat it with pleasure to his father or nation, without stating the falsity, propriety, or reasonableness of such an assertion? As for my part, I shall remain neutral, and when convenient say something upon that which induces some to abolish the practice, and others to prosecute it. We have hitherto called the Editor of the **SUNGBAD COWMUDDY** a sensible, polite, and learned man; but henceforth we have sufficient reason to add a negative particle to all these epithets, and to believe that the article on Concerment which he had published will soon put an end to his publication. The Editor, at the very commencement of his work, by thus reviling the customs and manners of his own country, stung hundreds to the quick. How could it be possible for the Editor to say that the Pundits of this country were merely capable of rectifying incorrect orthography and no more?

* No doubt of it.—TRANSLATOR.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,.....	Sicca Rupees	206	0	206	8	per 100
Doublons,.....		31	0	31	8	each
Joes, or Peras,.....		17	4	17	5	each
Dutch Ducats,.....		4	4	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,.....		8	4	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....		191	4	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....		3	6j	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....		10	8	10	12	
Bank of England Notes,.....		10	8	11	0	

Wednesday, April 10, 1822.

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Operations in Oude.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR: Since my last communication I have been hesitating whether it may be prudent in me to give you any further account of our proceedings, nor do I think I should have ventured to do so, but for accidentally meeting with the following quotation. "Blackstone tells us that libels are malicious defamations of any person, especially a Magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, signs, or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule." Satisfied that a detail of Military proceedings cannot be construed into defamations of persons, I again beg to acquaint you that we left Moharruckghur on the 14th instant, and after halting some days at Dowrah, arrived here on the morning of the 19th.

It is not possible to say how many days we may be detained here, as from the depth of the River Tonsie it is necessary to construct a temporary bridge across it, capable of bearing 18 pounders, which, independent of the carriage and limber, weighs, I am told, 42 cwt. This work is carrying on under the Superintendence of Mr. Conductor Walker, and the greatest possible credit will be his due if this desirable object can be accomplished, particularly with such a scanty supply of materials and the description of workmen at his command. It is on such occasions, that the want of Pioneers, with so large a Train is felt. A party which had been detached on the 17th, under command of Captain Pratt, 4th N. I. consisting of the Squadron 1st Light Cavalry, five Companies 4th N. I. with two mortars, and two howitzers, for the purpose of reducing the Fort of Roodhun, belonging to a refractory Zemindar, named Bowanne Bun, rejoined yesterday morning, having accomplished their object without any accident on our part. The loss sustained by the garrison was five or six killed and two wounded, (a father and son, the latter since dead).

Our proceedings for the present are I am happy to say suspended against that highly respected man, Meer Cossim Alley, since Moharruckghur was given up. The weather is exceedingly hot, and will of course be much more intense some fifteen or twenty days hence, but there is not the slightest prospect I am afraid of any of the Troops comprising this detachment returning to their respective Cantonments for the next six weeks, or two months. Indeed, if this highly respectable and cherished Aumil can manage by hook or by crook to convince the Authorities how necessary so large a Force is to the support of his interests, we may possibly be kept out for the next two years, for it will take at least that time to knock down all the Forts and what are termed *Fortified Villages* in this and the neighbouring district. What a day of mourning it will be for poor Golaum, whenever an order for our dispersal shall be received. To Officers who can afford Tatties, and possess all the comforts of life, being under Canvas is no great hardship; but to the poor European Artillery-men who are cooped fourteen or fifteen in a Tent, and have been deprived of the luxury of baked bread, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number to authorize the Commissariat to furnish a Baker, it must be a sorry life this; indeed, during the last fifteen years I have been what is called a good deal "knocked about," and never once recollect to have caught myself disposed to grumble; and trust I shall not be thought now wanting in zeal for the Service by declaring I would rather serve in ninety nine honourable campaigns in any quarter of the globe, than draw my sword again in the Province of Oude, unless it be to drive all the tag-rag-and-bobtail Troopers in the employ of Golaum Hussain and Davy Dutt, out of the country belonging to his Majesty, (whom, as in duty bound, "God bless," of course.) Should it be found expedient to assist the Native Collectors with our Troops again, it would highly desirable that the "Hosaennee ki Pultun" and all such Corps be kept within their Cantonments, and the Aumil with a sufficient number of peaceable followers for State, only allowed to join the British Camp.

I am, Sir, Your's Faithfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Camp Nulpoore,
March 21, 1822.

Nagpore Races.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1822.

A Shigram Po Plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund, free for all winning Horses during the Meeting, to be weighted by the Judges, one 2 mile heat, entrance 200 Rupees to be added. Horses entered and not starting to forfeit half the Subscription.

Lycurgus Spartan, 10 8 8
Captain Hope's Looney, 8 7 forfeits
Captain B. Jenkin's Erin go Bragh, 6 8 forfeits
Spartan being the only Horse entered, is declared to be entitled to half the Plate, which was paid accordingly.

Second Race.—A beaten Plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund, free for all Horses saving their distance, to be weighted by the Judges, heats 2 miles, entrance 50 Rupees to be added.

There being no Horses for this Race, it is declared to have fallen to the Fund, and is to be run for as follows: Handicap Plate of 500 Rupees from the Fund, 50 Rupees entrance, and 25 Rupees for such as do not stand to the weights, to be weighted by the Stewards, free for all Horses, heats one and half miles. 3 Horses to start, or no race.

Lycurgus c. A. h. Spartan, 10 12 agrees
Captain Hope's b. A. g. Looney, 8 8 forfeits
Captain B. Jenkin's Erin go Bragh, 8 0 agrees
Mr. North's b. A. h. Linkumoddie, 8 0 forfeits
Mr. Battersby's g. Filly Gazelle a feather, 0 0 agrees
Captain Hope's b. A. h. Slyn, 9 4 forfeits
Mr. Battersby's b. A. h. Vampire, 7 0 forfeits

First Heat.—The Mare took the lead for the first half mile, when Erin came up and ran close with her for about quarter of a mile; here the Mare began to fall off; Spartan also passed her and closed with Erin about the last half mile, taking the lead in the run in and winning easy in 3' 6".

Second Heat.—Start and running the same as the first heat, Spartan winning easy in 3' 5".

Private Match of 50 Gold Mohurs, Paragon and Father Paul, for one mile.
Paragon, 8 0
Father Paul, 8 5

Father Paul got a fine start a head, but his Native rider from not seeing the other Horse follow him, thought that the word "Off" had not been given, he consequently nearly pulled up till he saw he was followed by Paragon; this was a fine and close Race, the Horses rating it all the way, Paragon closed about the last half mile, and both Horses were brought to the whip up the push, Paragon winning by half a neck in 3' 31".

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1822.

Private Match of 1000 Rupees, between Mr. North's Linkumoddie, 7' 13" and Mr. White's Padreen Gar, 8st. 3lbs. one 2 mile heat.

Padreen Gar started at score, closely followed by Linkumoddie, a fine Race. Linkum closed towards the end of the first mile, but could not head Padreen, who won without being brought to the whip by a length in 4' 8".

Private Match for 50 Gold Mohurs, Paragon 8st. 3lbs. against Father Paul 8st. 5lbs. for 2 miles.

These Horses having alternately beat each other, this Race excited much interest, and bets to a large amount were pending. Paragon rather the favourite. They had a fine start, Paul going off at score, Paragon holding for the first half mile, when Paragon was about four lengths behind, this he was unable to make up, and the Race was won easy by Father Paul in 4' 8".

There were several good Foot Races among the Men and Boys of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, and the Meeting closed with a Ball and Supper, the whole going off with the greatest harmony and cordiality.

Private Match for 200 Gold Mohurs, between Mr. White's Father Paul, and Captain Hope's b. A. g. Looney, carrying 10st. 10lbs. each one 3 mile heat, run on the 18th of March 1822.

This Race excited much interest, and bets to a large amount were made on both sides, any odds bet being in favour of Father Paul; both Horses started at score, Father Paul soon going about a length a head, which he kept for the first two miles, when Looney closed, and they ran the 5th half mile very close. Father Paul took the lead in the running, winning with ease in 6' 18".

Earthquake.

Bhaugulpore, April 4, 1822.—Last Evening, at a quarter past 10, we felt the Shock of an Earthquake here. It was an undulating motion, and shook the chair in which I sat: it lasted about two minutes and half; the wind was strong from the Eastward. A Lady who was sitting in an adjoining room, states that the chair in which she sat shook considerably. The undulations were from East to West.

Gyah, April 4, 1822.—Last night, at about half-past ten o'clock, the shock of an Earthquake was perceptibly felt here; the undulating motion appeared to come from the North, and lasted fully one minute, but caused no damage; in one of the houses, the oil was nearly thrown from the wall shades. Immediately preceding the shock, a very distant sound was heard from the Eastward, and two detached volumes were thrown down from a book-case. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the atmosphere became very cloudy, and the heat considerable and oppressive: it is to be regretted, that no barometrical nor thermometrical observations were made. The shock, however, was slight in comparison with that of the 16th of June, 1819. I may mention, that hitherto no hot winds have made their appearance; from the 5th to the 9th of March, the weather was uncommonly hot and oppressive, since that it has been very cool, and the evening of the 30th was absolutely cold. Altogether the cold season has shown a great deal of irregularity, but it has been very healthy, and the crops are luxuriant.

Soldier's Library.

With that attention to the well-being of the Soldier which has always marked the distinguished Military character at the head of the Government, an application was made some time since to the Court of Directors, when reporting on the state of Regimental Schools, to obtain a certain number of Books adapted to the formation of Soldiers' Libraries. The opinion that such establishments would be attended with considerable influence on the condition, conduct, and morals of the European Soldier, induced them not only to comply with the request, but to go beyond it. They have accordingly with great liberality, directed that seven sets of the following shall be sent to Bengal, to form Soldiers' Libraries at the principal stations of the Army.

LIST OF BOOKS.

Religious and Moral Works.—A Family Bible, Oastervald's Abridgment of the Bible. Homilies of the Church of England. Hervey's Meditations. Economy of Human Life. Cooper's Sermons. Sturm's Reflections. Paley's Theological Works complete.

Instructive and Amusing Tales.—Edgeworth's Popular Tales.—Arabian Nights Entertainments. A Selection of the Cheap Repository Tracts. Robinson Crusoe. Peter Wilkins. Sherwood's Sergeant Dale. Alfred and Galba. Leadbeater's Cottage Dialogues. Narrative of a Soldier of the 71st Regiment. Waverly and all the Works by the same Author.

Abridgment of Histories.—Robertson's America and Scotland. History of England in Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. Goldsmith's Roman History. Do. Grecian Do.

Voyages and Travels.—Mavor's Voyages and Travels.

Natural History.—Ray on the Wisdom of the Creation. Goldsmith's Animated Nature. Spence and Kirby's Entomology. Abridgment of Buffon. Nature Displayed.

Popular Poetry.—Cowper's Poems. Burn's Poems. Crabbe's Poems. Bloomfield's Poems. More's Sacred Dramas. Scott's Poems.

Miscellaneous Works.—British Plutarch. British Nepos. Life of Colonel Gardiner. Life of Peter the Great. The Hundred Wonders of the World. Goldsmith's Geography. Gay's Fables. Account of the Battle of Waterloo. Spectator. Class Book. Joyce's Dialogues. Adye's Pocket Gunner. Naval Chronicle. Military Chronicle. Elegant Extracts, Verse and Prose.

The Court has further intimated their intention to forward from time to time such other Books as may appear suitable to the object in view, and they authorise the addition of some Hindoostanee Grammars and Dictionaries, to be made to the Libraries.—*John Bull.*

Marriage.

On the 8th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. PARSON, Mr. GEORGE MOWATT, of Nundunpore Factory, Kishnaghur, to Miss CHARLOTTE ROBERTSON.

Commercial Reports.**LONDON PRICE CURRENT, OCTOBER 30, 1821.**

Cotton.—The enquiry since our last has been very limited, but prices are without alteration; the sales of the week are, duty paid, 140 bags Carriacou 10½d; 200 Smyrna 7½ to 8d; 250 Surat, ordinary to fair 6½ to 7½d; 300 Bengal ordinary to good fair 5½ to 6½d.

Silk.—The East India Company's Sale just concluded went off about 10 per cent. above the prices of the preceding sale.

LIVERPOOL REPORT, OCTOBER 27, 1821.

The Cotton Market still continues very flat, and the public sales brought forward yesterday, went off very heavily at a decline in Orleans, Alabamas and Demararas and ½ in the lower Sea Island. Sold in the week, of Bengal 170 at 6d. to 6½—Surats 30 at 7d. A decline of fully 2s. in East India Rice. 1600 bags of white Bengal offered, about 1200 sold 11s. for fair to 12s. for good. Ginger without inquiry.

SALE AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

On the 31st of October, the Honorable Company's Sale at the India House took place when the following articles were put up.

8206 bags of Bengal Sugar.—1254 chests of China Sugar.—1600—5300 bags of Bengal Rice—which went off at the following prices:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sugar, Bengal, good and low white,.....	33	0	a	37 6
damp white,.....	30	0	a	34 0
fine yellow,.....	30	6	a	32 6
fine ditto,.....	28	0	a	30 0
good ditto,.....	25	6	a	26 0
damp ditto,.....	21	0	a	29 0
China, fine white bought in at,.....	42	0	a	0 0
fine yellow ditto at,.....	29	6	a	0 0
damp ditto,.....	26	0	a	34 0
Rice,..... low white,.....	10	6	a	11 0

The greatest part of the Rice was brought in at 11s. to 11s. 6d.—*John Bull.*

Shipping and Commerce.

We learn, by letters received per the TRACHUR, from Rangoon, that a considerable advance had taken place on the price of Teak Timbers, particularly on Shinbin, in consequence of the number of vessels laying on for cargoes—Cocoa Nuts were in demand, and the Ship SUSAN sold her cargo, consisting of about 2½ Lacks, at 5 Rupees per hundred.

It appears that a reconciliation has been brought about between the Burmahs and the Siamese, the Martaban forces had been withdrawn, and a commercial intercourse restored, particularly in the sale of Horses from the Siamese.

The Ship VALETTA, after passing the Coolie Bazar, discovered some defection, either in the rudder or stern post, and has therefore put back to be examined in Mr. Kyd's Dock.—*Harkeru.*

On the 31st of March, the Ship LORD HUNGERFORD arrived at Madras from Port Jackson.

On the 31st of January, arrived at New South Wales, the Brig GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, Captain Majogy.

Passenger per PARNAS, from Madras to Calcutta.—Mr. H. Pierce, Mariner.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. John Galloway, late of Calcutta, Master Mariner, deceased.—Mr. William Loughby Da Costa, of Calcutta, Gentleman.

Mr. Abel Scholley, late of Covelong near Madras, deceased.—Mrs. Mary Ann Strevens.

Mrs. Henrietta Boog, late of the City and County of Edinburgh, deceased.—David Clark, Esq.

Mr. James Conner, late of Agra, deceased.—John Rawlins, Esq.

Mr. David Williams, late of Monghyr, deceased.—Serjeant James Baker.

Captain John Curtis, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
20 8	† Six per cent. New Loans,.....	20 4
22 6	• Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,.....	22 4